

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising &c. &c.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER PRECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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NO. 19.

Choice Poetry.

THE HOUSE OF GOD.

"The true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth."—John 4: 23.

Prayer has no place peculiarly its own—
No lofty temple, with its shining throne;
But everywhere the knee may bow,
The soul may breathe in accents low,
His humble wants.

Churches unknown within the city's wall,
Hidden within the verdure of the vale,
Of each true worshipper, uprise,
With steeples pointing to the skies—
Emblems of faith.

There, meeting in the still, secluded place,
With holy prayer and upward lifted face,
The yearnings of our spirits bend,
And all our thoughts together blend
In one desire.

The spirit's dome is gilded o'er with prayer;
And downward leaning from the arching there,
Are cherubim and seraphim,
Watching to catch the rising hymn
Of praise divine.

There, without fear, in penitence we bow,
And our confessions make in accents low,
Owning our weakness and our sin,
With only tears fast dropping in
God's treasury.

But these are precious in our Father's sight,
As was the dropping of the widow's mite,
And treading the still, inner aisles,
No light up the soul with smiles,
And makes it his—

And makes it his—for evermore his own,
The home, the "house of God," his humble
throne.

The soul-church, where our longings meet,
And where our aspirations sweet,
Make Sabbath there.

From the Baltimore American.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please publish the following lines, written by a gentleman (now in rebellion against the Government), on the occasion of his seeing the glorious "Stars and Stripes" flying from the dome of the capitol of Virginia on the 24th of February, 1863, and should they reach his eye they may remind him of his fallen estate, with many more of his associates.

Yours, &c.
H. K. K.
Anne Arundel county, Md., Feb. 27, 1863.

Wave on, bright banner of my country, wave
Your Stars and Stripes far on the yielding
breeze,
Who gaze with awe like the coward slave
That quail beneath a tyrant's fierce decree!

There's freedom in the winds that fan thy folds;
There's deathless glory in each burning star;
And he who aught but freedom else holds
Would prove a traitor, yea, in any war.

And shall we madly strive to quench one beam
Of that galaxy—freedom's pride and boast?
Oh, no, just heaven dissolve the maddening
Sneer wreck our peace on wild ambition's coast.

Let our proud eagle be our Union's seal,
And on the day that gave our champion birth
Swear to sustain it till the last long peal
Of "time's last thunder" shakes our reeling
earth.

O'er nature's ruins then our flag shall wave,
Yea, proudly o'er the wreck of nature rise,
And scolding lustre o'er the patriot's grave,
Shall mingle brightly with the star-decked
skies.

Miscellaneous.

The Clock of Life.

The Bible describes the years of man to be fourscore and ten, or fourscore years. Now, life is very uncertain, and we may not live a single day longer; but if we divide the fourscore years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of the clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock of his life; when he arrives at fourteen years, it will be two o'clock; and when at twenty-one years, it will be three o'clock, should it please God thus to spare his life. In this manner we may always know the time of our life, and looking at the clock may perhaps remind us of it. At what hour you and I shall die, is only known to him to whom all things are known.

I know not what o'clock it may be with the reader, but I know very well what time it is with myself; and that if I mean to do anything in this world which hitherto I have neglected, it is high time to set about it. Look about you, I earnestly entreat you, and now and then ask yourself what o'clock it is with you?

Human Life!

Ah! this beautiful world. Indeed, I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and heaven, it is not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and it is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take this great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn in our hearts, nor on our hearths, and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not; and sometimes we call a man cold, when he is only sad.—Longfellow.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.—How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offence towards God and man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligation unfulfilled, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength.

Beauty unquestionably has its privileges; but it is no sanction for ill nature or impertinence.

The Old Congregation.

The members of the old congregation have gone up to loftier courts, and we shall see them no more. The grandmothers in their white handkerchiefs smoothly folded and laid on their arms; the fair-browed girls that sang the alto and the air; the children with the sprigs of caraway and dill; the deacons, whose beard blossomed like an almond-tree, hard by the pulpit-door; the women that in winter brought the tin foot-stoves for a solace; the little paper fans that waved, when days were summer, like so many little wings about the church, as if the old minister had a family of cherubim for the audience; the old doxology they used to sing last in the afternoon; the trembling benediction, like the blessing of a patriarch, they received—these we shall never see and hear again as they were.

No longer, in Sabbath noon, do they sit upon the grass beneath the old poplars, and talk in tones subdued, while taking their frugal meal; no longer do they linger among the old gravestones of the burying-ground, that is since a cemetery, and contemplate the stone willows that never put forth a leaf; for the times have changed, and there is but one sermon a day, and those who brought their dinners of old, have sat down, the most of them, to the feast of the Lamb, where the tree of life, the true tree of heaven, and no poplar, is blooming forever.

The deaf who sat on the pulpit stairs in those old times, can hear the waving of a seraph's wings to-day; for the "daughters of music" have been lifted from the dust where they were lying. The old blind man whose doubtful feet young eyes did guide, lives now in morning light. And old black Jonah, that stole softly in, and sat down in a pew beside the door, has been made white at last, and bidden to come up higher.

We think it ought to be set down upon a map somewhere, the old church was very near the house not made with hands—only the grave-yard's breadth removed. We think it ought somewhat to be written, "The house that they builded of old, let it remain for ever." Give to Time the silencing of the wall they have hallowed; let the wind and the songs the dead singers began, and the rains gently fall on its echoes' threshold.—Benjamin F. Taylor.

MAN'S DUTY TO WOMAN.—Above all let no man practice on woman, perpetually, the shameless falsehood of pretending admiration and acting contempt. Let them not exhaust their kindness in adorning her person, and ask in return the humiliation of her soul. Let them not assert to her every high opinion as if she was not strong enough to maintain it against opposition, nor yet manufacture opinion for her, and force it on her lips by dictation. Let them not crucify her motives, nor ridicule her frailty, nor crush her individuality, nor insult her independence, nor play mean jests upon her honor in convivial companies, nor bandy unkind words of her, as a wretched substitute for wit; nor whisper vulgar suspicion of her purity, which, as compared with their own, is like the immediate witness of angels. Let them multiply her social advantages, enhance her dignity, minister to her intelligence, and by many gentleness, be the champion of her genius, the friends of her fortunes, and the equals, if they can, of her heart.—Rev. F. D. Huntington.

A Child's Sympathy.

A child's eyes! those clear wells of undeffiled thought! what on earth can be so beautiful? Full of love, hope and curiosity, they meet your own. In prayer, how earnest! in joy, how sparkling! in sympathy, how tender! The man who never tried the companionship of a little child has carelessly passed by one of the pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower without plucking it or knowing its value. A child cannot understand, you think! Speak to it of the holy things of your religion, of your grief for the loss of a friend, of your love for some one you fear will not return it, it will take, it is true, no measure of the soundings of your thought—will not judge how much you should believe, whether your grief is the true ratio in proportion to your loss, whether you are worthy or fit to attract the love which you seek—but its whole soul will incline to yours, and engrave itself, as it were, on the feeling which is your feeling for the hour.

A Curious Experiment.

Taken a piece of pasteboard, about five inches square, roll it into a tube with one end just large enough to fit around the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand (do not grasp it with the whole hand); put the large end close to the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book to the side of the tube. Be sure and keep both eyes open, and there will appear to be a hole through the book, and objects seen as if through the hole, instead of through the tube. The right eye sees through the tube and the left eye sees the book, and the two appearances are so confounded together that they cannot be separated. The left hand can be held against the tube instead of a book, and the hole will seem to be seen through the hand.

Rev. T. Starr King having been written a note by the elders of his society at San Francisco, saying that unless he abandoned a certain style of preaching the church would lose many of its most respectable members, read it aloud, and said if any more epistles were sent to him the church would lose its most respectable minister.

He Had Him There.

The following squib was "perpetrated" in one of the schools in Philadelphia county. It is too good to be lost:

It seems that a few hours exemption from mischief, had greatly enlarged the bump of "treachery" in the upper stories of some of the young ideas, and they took and smeared the balustrades from top to bottom with mud, and when the master came in, he very naturally laid his hand on it when he mounted the stairs. He was soon aware of the mishap, and said nothing until he till the scholars had been called in and taken their seats, when he acquainted them with the fact, and said he would give any one five dollars to tell who had a hand in it. Up jumped a little red haired urchin, who said:

"This, you see, you'll give any one five dollars who'll tell you who had a hand in it?"

"Yes."

"Now, then, you'll not whip me, will you?"

"No."

"Well, then, —; now, you won't whip?"

"You young scamp, I'll lick you if you don't tell pretty soon."

"This, you— Oh, I don't like to."

"Go on, or I'll skin you alive!"

"Well, then, you had a hand in it."

The Master gave in and forked over.

A Cat Story.

A philosophical old gentleman was one day passing a new school house, erected somewhere towards the setting sun borders of our glorious Union, when his attention was suddenly attracted to a crowd gathered around the door. He inquired of a boy whom he met what was going on.

"Well, nothing 'cept the skule committee, and they're going in."

"O! committee meets to-day? What for?"

"Well," continued the boy, "you see Bill, that's our biggest boy, got mad the other day at the teacher, and so he went all around and gathered dead cats. No, 'twas not dead cats, and cats, and cats. O, 'twas awful, them cats!"

"Pshaw! what have the cats to do with the school committee?"

"Now, well, you see Bill kept a bringing cats and cats; alters a plin' them up yonder," pointing to a large pile, as large in extent as a pyramid, and considerably aromatic, "and he piled them. Nothin' but cats, cats!"

"Never mind, my son, what Bill did; what has the committee met for?"

"Then Bill got sick a landlind' them, and everybody got sick a nosin' them, but Bill got madder, and did not give it up, but kept a plin' up the cats and—"

"Tell what the committee are holding a meeting for."

"Why, the skule committee are goin' to hold a meetin' to say whether they'll move the skulehouse or the cats!"

The old gentleman evaporated immediately.

AN AMERICAN ANECDOTE.—There has been a little pleasant news from America lately that Mr. Punch feels four-fold delirious in the following elegant anecdote:—

A handsome young Englishman, making a call at a house in Washington, where there resided several of the loveliest young ladies in all Federalia, suddenly discovered that he had come out without his purse. The prettiest of the ladies said, "Shall I loan you a dollar?" "Would you?" was the reply. The dollar was produced from the most charming *porte-monnaie*, and the beautiful American said, laughingly, "I must have interest, you know, when you return it." The handsome Englishman called next day, repaid the dollar, and placing a couple of exquisitely cut bottles of perfume on the table, added, "And there is the interest—two cents." Such graceful courtesies do honor to both countries.—Punch.

Too Many Irons in the Fire.

Whenever you see a gal with a whole lot of sweetheart, (says a humorous writer,) it's even a chance if she gets married to any one of 'em. One cools off, and before she brings any of 'em to the right wedding heat, the coal is gone and the fire is out. Then she may blow and blow till she's tired; she may blow up a dust, but the deuce of a flame she can blow up again. I never see a clever looking gal in danger of that but I don't long to whisper in her ear—"You dare little critter, you take care; you have too many irons in the fire; some of 'em will get rusty cold, and 'other ones will get burnt so they will be no good in nature."

The Theatre of Ephesus.

The ancient Theatre of Ephesus has recently been examined and measured. It must have been the largest ever erected.—Its diameter was 680 feet, 40 more than the major axis of the Coliseum. Allowing the fifteen inches for each person, it would accommodate 56,700 spectators. This edifice was the scene of Apollonian miracles.—It is memorable for the uproar described in Acts XIX, when the Ephesians used Paul and the Christians in this very building. To this edifice the writer to the Corinthians alluded probably, when he said: "If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantage it me?"

A young Irishman, who had married when he was nineteen years of age, complaining of the difficulties to which his early marriage had subjected him, said he would never marry as young again, if he lived to be as old as Methuselah!

How to Enlist a Company.

Among the many methods which were tried to induce men to enlist during the Revolutionary War, the following furnishes a very successful one, and gives a partial demonstration of the fighting qualities of the captain:

During the Revolution, Captain E. —, a member of one of the first families of Charleston, having lost, in a skirmish, most of his men, went into the interior of South Carolina for the purpose of enlisting recruits. Having appointed a rendezvous, he spent a day or two in looking about the country. At the time and place appointed, he found a large number assembled, not one of whom would enlist. After some hours spent to no purpose, he appointed a rendezvous for the next day, and left the ground. Next day came, and with it the same crowd, but he met with no more success than the day before. What could the matter be?

It was the first time during the war that a recruiting officer had been so unsuccessful. Something must be wrong, and he determined to know what it was. Calling one of the rustics aside, he then said:

"You don't think," said the countryman, "that we are going to 'list under such a looking man as you are? You are dressed too fine to be much of a fighter."

In those days knee breeches and silk stockings were fashionable, and the captain was dressed in that style; there lay his unpopularity. He turned to the countryman, and remarked:

"So you object to my dress, do you?—Come here to-morrow, and I shall have recruits."

Next day the same crowd had assembled, anxious to know what idea the dandy captain had got into his head. After the crowd had assembled, Captain E. — stepped out and said, in a clear and distinct voice:

"My friends, I understand that you object to me because I am dressed a little finer than yourselves. You think I am unable to fight on that account. I will whip as many of you as will come out, one at a time, with the understanding that every man to enlist after he is whipped. Pick your men and send them out."

After some consultation, a huge, broad-shouldered fellow came out. The Captain drew off his coat very coolly. He was large and well made, and a superior boxer. The countryman rushed up, intending to brush out the captain in a few moments. He mistook his man, however, and soon measured his length upon the grass. A greater bully than the first stepped out to take his place, and soon took his place on the ground. The countryman stayed; they had no idea that such a man could fight; he had, however, enlisted two men, and must not be allowed to go further. The bully of the crowd now stepped in to take the gentleman in hand. He was a stout fellow, weighing about 200 pounds, and bragged that he had never been whipped. He knew nothing, however, about sparring, and he very soon followed his companions. Never was a crowd so utterly confounded; three of their best men whipped by a man from the city! They could hardly realize it, and stood motionless.

"Well, my friends, are you satisfied? I have whipped three of your best men. I suppose you have no objection now to follow their example?"

"Not a bit of it," responded one of the crowd.

"You'll do to tie to, old fellow! Come, boys, fall in!"

They did so, and in a short time the captain had his company filled, and he had officers of more than he could find room for.

The Will and the Way.

I learned grammar when I was a private soldier on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard-bed, was my seat to study; my knapsack, my bookcase, and a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing table. I had no money to purchase a candle or oil; in winter it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of my food, though in a state of half-starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless men, and that too, in their hours of freedom from all control. And I say if I, under those circumstances, could conquer and overcome the task, is there can there be in the whole world a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance?—Colbert.

Something in Favor of Marriage.

Powers, the sculptor, writing to a friend on what people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his fears when he found himself in this position; but he adds with characteristic candor: "To tell the truth, however, family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions which I hardly thought myself capable of; and often, when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones."

A SMART SCHOOL-BOY.

"Jonathan, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the Red Sea?"

"Dried themselves."

"Throw a piece of meat among bears, and a piece of gold among men, and which will behave most outrageously—the men or the bears?"

Tories—A Prediction.

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter, in a recent issue, puts upon record for future reference, the following prediction that, in coming years, when peace is restored throughout the land as, by God's blessing, and in spite of the Rebels, it will be—those men in the North, who, in this terrible crisis of the nation's history, have uttered no word of encouragement to the Government—who have raised no voice in condemnation of the rebellion, but have denounced the powers that be, and openly or covertly declared their sympathy with the South, will, with cursing and swearing, that they sustained and supported the Government all the way through. Mark the prediction, and remember it!

Tell an American boy of the present day that his grandfather was a Tory in the revolutionary times, and he will resent the imputation with indignation. In our heraldry, the brand of Toryism, like the brand of bastardy, is an ensign of dishonor, and it will be so hereafter. The Tory father of to-day will transmit the disgrace to his posterity, and their children's children will be taunted with it to the third and fourth generation. The words of disloyalty uttered by them to-day will be bitterly denied; but they have been engraved in the memory of living witnesses, and cannot be forgotten. The sentiment of their party, uttered through the press, have been embalmed in printer's ink, and will come forth as witnesses against them before the great tribunal of history.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CARS.—In a car on a railroad which runs into New York, a few mornings ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses of it. A person dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car, said:—"Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I have made a hundred thousand dollars—six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remark; but when he was done, she tapped him on his shoulder, and said to him:—"Sir, I had two sons—one of them was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg; the other was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro'."

She was silent a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then, overcome by her indignation, she suddenly stepped to the other end of the car, and then on the other, and before the fellow could say a word, the passenger sitting near him, who had witnessed the whole affair, seized him, and pushed him hurriedly out of the car, as one not fit to ride with decent people.

FURS AND SKINS.—Muskrat, mink, and other skins are greatly in demand, and are bringing fair prices. The business of trapping and collecting furs is carried on to a great extent in many of the counties of this State. There are two kinds of muskrats—one known as the black, and the other the red or light-brown muskrat. The black skin is now worth 25 cents, while the red will bring about 20 cents. Mink skins are worth from 83 to \$4, according to quality. Most of these skins are exported to Europe, where they are used. Although the skunk is a repulsive animal, yet the collecting of the skins is quite an extensive business in the back part of this State, and thousands of the skins are exported to Europe, where they are highly valued for the fur, on account of the black and white color of the skin being so beautifully defined.

MANUFACTURE OF WHISKEY.—The manufacture of whiskey has, of late years, become quite a business in Bucks county. There are no less than five places where apple whiskey is made. The whiskey made in Bucks county is all distilled from the juice of apples, and mostly made for farmers by the share. The distiller converts the cider into whiskey, and keeps about one third of the product for his pay. A forty-gallon cask of cider will make about ten gallons of whiskey of ordinary strength.—Sometimes the distiller takes the apples fresh from the trees and returns a stipulated amount of liquor. Years ago the apple-whiskey business was quite common in Bucks county, and many farmers thought it as important to have a barrel of whiskey for family use as a barrel of vinegar. But times have changed, and whiskey has lost the prominence it once enjoyed. The immense crop of apples last fall no doubt suggested the making of them into whiskey, as many people had more than they knew what to do with.

DEATH OF THREE OCTOGENARIANS IN ONE FAMILY.—Two brothers, named Jos. and John Fitzwater, lived together with their sister for a great number of years, in Parliament street, Nottingham, England, the sister acting in the capacity of house-keeper. Joseph, the eldest one, was attacked, some time since, with bronchitis, and died three weeks ago, at the age of eighty-four years. The surviving brother was very much affected by his death, and expired one hour afterwards, at the age of eighty years. The death of two brothers to whom the sister was devotedly attached, was too great a shock for her frame to withstand, and on the morning fixed for their interment, she also expired, at the age of eighty-eight years.

If the devil ever laughs, it must be at hypocrites; they are the greatest dupes others, and they serve him better than any still more extraordinary, they submit to greater mortifications to go to hell than the sincerest Christian to go to heaven.

Costliness of Royalty.

Luxuries must be paid for, if people will have them. Royalty is a luxury in England, and John Bull pays a large price for it. Not only does the Sovereign receive a great annual allowance—Queen Victoria's privy-purse, or pocket-money, is \$300,000 a year—but each member of the Royal Family, cousins, aunts, and uncles, included—is also largely pensioned for life. The Prince of Wales, having attained the age of twenty-one, has taken his seat in the House of Lords, as first peer in the land, exactly as his uncle, afterwards George IV., did at the same age. One of the earliest questions to be submitted to the Parliament by the Palmerston Ministry, will be the donation, or annual allowance, to be paid to the Prince of Wales, in addition to the property which he inherits, as Duke of Cornwall.

As far back as the year 1837, Cornwall, the most southerly county of England, was elected into a duchy, in favor of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III. This duchy, ever since, has given a title, with large revenues, to the eldest son of the British sovereign. When there is no son to inherit, the title is in abeyance, and the Sovereign receives all the revenues.—Thus they were received by George IV., from his coming of age in 1782 till his death in 1830. His brother, who succeeded him, with the title of William IV., had no son, and enjoyed all the income of the Duchy of Cornwall during the seven years of his reign. When George III., became King, in 1760, he continued to receive the Cornwall revenue, but by the birth of his eldest son, in August, 1763, this income naturally belonged to the boy, who was Duke of Cornwall, by succession, from the moment he first drew breath. When George, Prince of Wales, attained the age of twenty-one, he succeeded to the future revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, and asked his father to pay up the sum-total which had accumulated since 1761. George III., holding that "base is the slave who pays," curtly informed his money-asking heir that all this money, (amounting, without interest, to \$2,100,000,) had been expended on his "keep" and education, and positively declined refunding a sixpence of it. On the accession of the Duke of Clarence, as William IV., the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, then about \$125,000 a year, duly went into his privy purse. Not content, and much pressed, though he was a monarch, by heavy debts of long standing, and a large family, (the Fitzclarences), William IV. raised extra money, out of the Cornwall income, in a very dishonest manner. As the leases fell in, instead of renewing them with increased rentals, according to their augmented value, he granted new leases at the old and small rent, on condition that the tenants paid himself a round sum in hand, as a bonus or fine, by way of commutation for the advance in the rent thus evaded. This sheer dishonesty, while it put money in his own purse, robbed the next heir to the Duchy.

That successor was Albert-Edward, born in November, 1841, the Prince of Wales who visited Philadelphia in October, 1860. His father acted for him during his minority, and was so thrifty and successful that, despite the losses sustained by the dishonesty of his uncle, William IV., on assuming legal control of the Duchy, last November, the Prince of Wales found his revenue raised to £35,000 (\$175,000) per annum, with accumulation, during his long minority, of half a million sterling, equal to \$2,500,000 in hard cash.

It might be thought that this income, backed with this great capital, ought to be sufficient for any young gentleman of one-and-twenty to live upon rather comfortably. But he is about being married, and the English custom has been to make a large allowance to the heir-apparent. When George IV., was Prince of Wales, his allowance (besides the Duchy of Cornwall income, then about \$65,000,) was \$500,000 a year. Frederic, father of George III., had the same allowance. In 1783, the Prince of Wales was granted an outfit of \$500,000 and a yearly income of \$250,000. In less than four years, he contrived to live up to his income, and also run into debt to the amount of \$800,000 beyond it. George III., instead of paying these debts out of the Duchy of Cornwall revenues which he had put into his pocket, during his son's minority, asked Parliament to discharge them, which was done in full—with an addition of \$50,000 a year to the young spendthrift's income, and a grant of \$100,000 for the completion of Carlton House, where he resided. Exactly seven years after he was thus whitewashed, the Prince of Wales was again in debt to the amount of \$3,500,000. To get rid of it he consented to marry his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick, whom he had never seen. The debts were again paid by Parliament, out of the people's money, and his allowance was increased to \$625,000 a year, exclusive of his dual revenue, with \$250,000 a year to his wife, with \$140,000 to buy plate and jewels, and \$130,000 to finish Carlton House. When he became Regent, early in 1811, he was again largely in debt, and did not get out of his embarrassments until within two years of his death (in 1830), when a sum of about \$5,000,000 which had accumulated during several years of Droits of the Admiralty, and which ought to have been paid into the Exchequer for the public use, was unscrupulously and dishonestly seized by this "Father of his People," and appropriated to his own use. The greater part of it was applied to discharge his debts, and the remainder was expended in presents to certain female favorites of "His Most Sacred Majesty," as every King of England, whatever his character, is subsequently styled in the Church liturgy.

As yet, there has been little similarity between that Prince of Wales and the present holder of the title. Both were well educated, a knowledge of living languages being chiefly cultivated. George did not visit any foreign country until after he became King, when, at the mature age of 60, he went to Hanover for a few weeks, in the autumn of 1821. Albert-Edward has travelled more extensively than most men of his age. One prince was notoriously immoral, from a period long preceding his attaining the legal term of manhood. The other's character is *sans peur et sans reproche*. Both took their seats, as peers of Parliament, soon after they became eligible by years: Prince George, on Nov. 11, 1784, introduced by the Dukes of Cumberland and Richmond; Prince Albert-Edward on the 5th of February, 1863, introduced by the Dukes of Cambridge and Newcastle.

As yet no public intimation has been given of the amount of income and outfit which, at so low an interest as 4 per cent. Moreover, he will have Marlborough House, rent Lord Palmerston, in the Queen's name, will ask Parliament to grant to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The passage in the Queen's speech, which alludes to this subject, is as follows:—"Her Majesty doubts not that you will enable her to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown of these realms." Plain republicans, like ourselves, might fancy that the Prince of Wales is already abundantly provided for. His income from the Duchy of Cornwall is \$125,000 a year, and his accumulated rental, said to amount to \$3,500,000, would bring him \$100,000 per annum additional, even free, as his palace in London, and while yet a child, a very obsequious House of Commons granted \$350,000 to build stables for his future stud of horses—at that time, the whole national grant for education in England being only \$250,000 a year. The late Prince Albert, his father, left behind him \$5,000,000 which he had saved in nearly twenty-three years, out of his vast allowance, and careful people may irreverently imagine that Queen Victoria might provide for her children, like any other rich widow, out of this immense sum. But the condition of Royalty almost has been of a mendicant character. We shall soon know what is demanded, from heavily taxed Britons, to maintain "the rank and dignity of the Heir-Apparent to the Crown."

A Remarkable Mule.

There is now in Wheeling a mule whose remarkable career is deserving of some notice. This mule was drafted into the army shortly after the rebellion exhibited to full view its gigantic head, and was afterwards transferred to the famous Jackass Battery. He was engaged in the battle of McDowell, Cross Keys, and followed General Fremont all through the valley of Virginia in his pursuit of Stonewall Jackson. The mule, whose name is Thomas, but is called "Tom" for short, is remarkable for his great coolness under fire. He seemed to care no more for the whistling of cannon balls and shells than if they had been so many blue bellied flies. "Tom" has been wounded six times. He has a bullet hole through each ear, and a Minnie rifle ball shaved off his tail close to his body. At the battle of Cross Keys a ball entered his hip and came out in the middle of his back; but notwithstanding all this he soon recovered again and was ready for duty.—About three months ago, "Tom" having been transferred from the "Jackass Battery" to a baggage wagon, found some wild cucumber on the road which had been thrown from a bottle of bitters, and eating freely of the same, became so much intoxicated that his driver at once dismissed him from the service, and he was sold to a discharged soldier, who paid for him with a badly damaged overcoat. He was thus hastily disposed of under the impression that he was afflicted with the blind staggers. Tom soon recovered from his intoxication, and was sent to Wheeling, where he is fast recovering from the effects of his campaign among the mountains. He is in great spirits now, and we understand he thinks of re-enlisting for the war.

A Happy Thought.

The physical appearance of a man sometimes changes the current of events. A case occurred a few days ago in Market street. The children of two neighboring families had their daily quarrels and fights, which resulted occasionally in

The Voice of the Brave Soldiers.

AN APPEAL FROM THE ALLYED ARMYMENT—NO
FIRES IN THE REAR.A letter dated Army of the Potomac,
March 9, says:

"The most eloquent voice yet raised against a dishonorable peace and the unbecoming of traitors at home is that of the 44th Regiment of New York Volunteers, in the address sent herewith, which was this day adopted with startling unanimity, every officer and soldier present in the regiment subscribing his name to it with enthusiastic earnestness."

"The words are few but well chosen, vigorous, and pregnant with truth. These men have a right to speak—their battles, their bravery, their discipline and their honorable scars, are a title to a hearing. Let no one fail to read this stirring appeal in favor of the war, by those who are fighting it, and let sympathetic traitors hang their heads for shame to be thus rebuked by patriotic like these."

THE ALLYED ARMYMENT TO ITS FRIENDS.

An Appeal to the People of the State of N. Y.

We can no longer keep silent. A sacred devotion to our country, an ardent love for our homes, and above all, an abiding faith in God, bids us speak. For nearly two years we have suffered all things, perilled all things, endured all things, for the sake of our common country. We have left our business, our kindred, our friends, the life side of our youth, the sacred places of prayer, and all the nearest and dearest relations of life to serve our country. We have endured hunger, thirst, cold and heat. By day and by night we have borne the weight of our knapsacks and the weariness of the march. We have worked late and early in the trenches; we have bivouacked in the swamps; we have suffered sickness in the hospitals; we have not been spared from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," nor from "the destruction that wasteth at noon day." We have never shrunk from duty, but rather have again and again cheerfully sought death, even at the cannon's mouth, to save our Union from destruction, our homes from disgrace, and you and your children from eternal shame.

When we came to the field we came with your blessing. You told us to go—that God would be with us, and that your most fervent prayers should follow us. Encouraged by your words of patriotism, of hope, of faith, we came to the war. After suffering thus much in behalf of you and your children, and the Nation's honor, dear alike to us all, will you withhold from us now your sympathy and support? Will you join with those, worse than traitors to the North, who cry "Peace" when they know there is no peace, nor can be none till this unholy rebellion is crushed? Will you ally yourselves with those who, by words of discouragement, are prolonging this war, and who are thus becoming, in the sight of both Heaven and earth, the invidious murderers of your sons and brothers here in the field? Why should you, who suffer none of the dangers, none of the privations of field or camp, be less patriotic, less faithful, less hopeful, less confident in God and the holy cause in which we are engaged, than we who endure all?

Shall the future historian, in writing the record of this great struggle, declare with truthfulness that the people of the North, having sent their sons to the field to peril their lives for the safety of their homes, their property and the National Government; having poured out at the first blush of their patriotism their treasure and blood with the freeness of water, at length, through indifference and apathy, and the love of ease and luxury which the war engendered, sought the annullable terms of an inglorious peace, and finally became only subservient to those whom they attempted to subdue?

That this shall not be the record of the Empire State, with your sympathy and hearty co-operation, we, the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the 44th Regiment New York State Volunteers, representing every county from Lake Erie to the ocean, here pledge anew our lives and our sacred honor. For we feel assured that if you seek peace now upon any terms less than those of an entire submission on the part of the traitors in arms to the Government of the United States, that that peace will only be temporary, and that, sooner or later, you will be obliged to send your young sons and brothers to enrich this soil, already fertile with the dead—your sons and brothers blood to redden these streams already red with slaughter.

Headquarters, 4th Regiment New York State Volunteers, Camp near Falmouth, Va., March 9, 1863.

Signed: Colonel James C. Rice, Major E. B. Knox, Surgeon W. W. Townsend, Adjutant George B. Heuveland, Lieutenant F. B. Mundy, Quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon H. Fern, Captain J. S. Larnbee, Captain W. N. Danks, Captain E. A. Nash, Captain Charles W. Gibbs, Captain W. R. Byrne, Captain Jacob Fox, Captain C. E. Boyce, Assistant Surgeon D. C. Spencer, First Lieutenant B. K. Kimberley, First Lieutenant S. F. Johnson, First Lieutenant Charles D. Grannis, First Lieutenant Albert N. Husted, First Lieutenant R. H. McCormick, First Lieutenant Charles Keller, Second Lieutenant James H. Russell, Second Lieutenant John J. Harbush, Second Lieutenant Anthony G. Graves, Jr., Second Lieutenant Benjamin W. Thomas, Second Lieutenant Henry J. Rotchford, Second Lieutenant B. L. Dunham, Second Lieutenant F. M. Kelley, and every non-commissioned officer and private in the regiment.

General Rosecrans is said to have telegraphed to Washington that a report has reached him that the enemy has evacuated Vicksburg. Our direct tidings from that vicinity indicate that such a result is anticipated from the combinations made by our military authorities, one of which is the capture of Yazoo City. The city is undoubtedly hemmed in on all sides, and must soon be cut off from all communication with the rest of the rebellion.

The Rebels are reported to be appearing in force again in the Shenandoah valley, and contemplating another raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We have a good force at Winchester, and along the line of the road to meet them.

General Burnside is still at Washington, and has received an important command, but his destination is not yet made public.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG.
Tuesday Evening, March 17, 1863.

Our thanks are due to Hon. E. McPherson for a number of valuable Congressional documents; and to Messrs. McSherry and Myers, for Legislative do.

Hon. Edward McPherson.

We had intended to give a tribute to this gentleman, on his retirement from his Congressional duty, which he so richly deserves for his talent and industry; but we find to our hand, in the last *Bedford Inquirer*, an article which so fully expresses our sentiments, that we adopt it as our own. The *Inquirer* says:—"This gentleman's term of office expired on the 3rd of this month, and we part with him in his official capacity with a thousand regrets. Years may roll away in the onward roll of time before we may secure the services of one in that position from this district who will serve us so ably, so promptly, so energetically, and so constantly as he has done. Whatever may be his sphere of action hereafter, he can look back with pride, and say in the honesty of his heart, 'I have served my constituents faithfully,' yea, honestly and manly. For four years has he represented us, and no citizen in this district can say that he has ever approached McPherson with the intention of asking his assistance or availing himself of his advice, but it has been most promptly given in a manner that would satisfy the most prejudiced mind that his sole object was to represent his constituents as a faithful public servant should ever regard and attend to the interests of his constituency."

Few men have entered the halls of Congress and left their mark so indelibly impressed upon the wisdom and greatness of the nation in the short space of four years, as has our late member. Talents, constant application, and true, genuine moral worth alone have ever succeeded in elevating and making men great in the United States, and these qualifications are markedly prominent in Hon. Edward McPherson. We expect that the powers that be have too high an appreciation of his merits to allow him to go into retirement."

The latter sentiment seems prophetic, and we do hope it may be realized. Mac is not the man to go into retirement. Such men are needed in the Government. In connection with this, we mention that he arrived at home on Saturday, having left Washington on Friday, and is looking very well. He found a dispatch here, summoning him to Washington at once, and he left yesterday. This signifies something, as the dispatch was from a high source. We hope his services may be called for, where he can bring his talents into exercise.

The Spring Elections come off on Friday next. Never did the friends of our good old cause (not Abolition, as the *Compiler* calls it, but the friends of our glorious Union, and the crushing of an unholy Rebellion,) have higher and nobler reasons to come up to the help of those who are in authority, and whose hands should be lifted up, than now. Never was there a more unprincipled opposition to crush, both abroad and at home; and we hope it may be done effectually, as regards both. Every man who loves his country should lend his aid to stop this low, partisan slang, and the writers and publishers of it, and come up to the work, as honest Democrats, and Whigs, and Republicans, are every where doing. The reaction has commenced—and revolutions never go backwards.

The *Compiler* has found out "a few" more votes in New York where Democrats have been elected. It will take him several weeks, from appearances, to gather up the record of all who have done so; and when completed, and he gives us the whole "dose," we might find, on examination, that these very towns have always done the very same thing, being "wedded to their idols," and that "hundreds upon hundreds" still retain their patriotic character, and come out manfully to the support of the Government, as every good citizen should do. It looks very suspicious, to say the least of it, to find men hunting up and encouraging rebellion to the powers that be, in this time of our country's peril.

New Hampshire has had her election, and is the first to change the programme of the Home Traitors. Notwithstanding everything in the shape of falsehood and low, petty, yet persevering action on the part of those who hoped to give a demonstration against the Government, there are large Republican majorities in both branches of the Legislature; but no election by the Governor, as three candidates were in the field. The Republican candidate will be elected by the Legislature, of course. The "tide of victory" is flowing backwards, and will soon overwhelm our truckling partisans who call themselves Democrats.

In the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, the Hon. Alexander Ramsey was sworn in as Senator from Minnesota, for 6 years from the 4th of March, 1863.

Military and Straw Goods now opening at H. Ward's Store, Philadelphia. Read advertisement.

A Female Impostor.
Madame SMILKOFF, the female Doctor, who has been spending the winter in this place, has had her character more fully developed recently. It seems that she was spending a few weeks in Pittsfield, Mass., early last fall, pretending to practice medicine, under the name of H. M. S. Dem-brosky, and called on Mr. Daniel Chapman, who keeps a livery stable, for the use of a horse and buggy, for a few hours, to ride out to visit some patients. Not returning in the evening, Mr. Chapman began to make inquiry about her, and started in pursuit. Finally he got a trace of her, and followed her to Hoboken, and there lost all traces of her. He advertised his horse and buggy, and described her fully, and sent the bills to all the towns throughout Southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

It seems that she plodged the horse and buggy thus stolen, in this place, to raise some money to get away from here, and went to Millersburg, Pa., where her appearance led to inquiry, and it was ascertained from her that she had left a horse and buggy here; and these facts led to suspicion that she was the person described in the bills of Mr. Chapman. Mr. C. was telegraphed for, and came on, and recognizing her had her arrested, and, upon the proper requisition, taken to Pittsfield, where she is now lodged in jail, awaiting her trial for stealing this horse and buggy. Mr. Chapman came on here and identified his stolen property, and has taken measures to reclaim it, or the value of it. This is a short history of the celebrated Madame Smilkoff alias Dem-brosky, of short sojourn in our place, as furnished by a friend.

Our brother Editor, BLAIR, of the *Waynesboro' Record*, appears to have a very "hard time" in this troublesome world. He has been "cooped-up" by the small-pox for a number of weeks, and "everybody" appeared to be afraid of his paper, during the time of his suffering, lest they might be "inoculated." And now, when he is again at his post, and "pitching in" to the Home Rebels, some of the "traitor sex," as he terms them, (he means, of course, the female Home Rebels, who are the worst of the whole concern, because they think themselves privileged to use their tongues with more laxity,) threaten him with having his office "busted," and have him "mugged, tarred and feathered," &c.; and he even adds, "some of them sweat great oaths and frighten the Devil," and talk of "carrying it out by broomsticks and hoe-handles, and unmerciful ways." He, as every good patriot should, exhibits no fear—but "pays them back with interest." We like his spirit—it is the true ring of the metal.

We direct attention to the great sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, advertised by H. F. M. PIERCE in another column, to come off in Gettysburg from the 2d to the 5th of April next. Those interested in the matter should read the advertisement and attend the sale.

The Rev. WM. EARNSHAW, formerly Pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, who, it was said, had been appointed a Colonel in the Army, is not so, but is resident Chaplain of the Army at Nashville, Tennessee.

ROBERT BELL, as Agent for P. P. LaFayette, has sold the farm of Peter Monfort, deceased—180 acres—in Straban township, to John Hoke and A. D. Buchler, for \$35 per acre cash.

The Hanover Spectator doubts the report of the resignation of Maj. Cyrus DILLER, of the 76th Pa. Regt., at Hilton Head, S. C., on account of ill health. His friends in that place have received no intimation of his resigning, or even of his intention to do so.

A Loyal Union League was formed at Harrisburg on Friday evening last, which, it is said, was one of the most cheering demonstrations witnessed in Harrisburg since the infamous rebellion has been inaugurated. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the following Pledge given:

"We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain, unimpaired, the National Unity, both in principle and territorial boundary. The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, and all parties, in a common union to maintain the power, integrity and glory of the Nation."

A number of very eloquent addresses were delivered, and the meeting adjourned with three times three for the Constitution and the Union.

The returns from New Hampshire confirm the election of the Republican Congressmen in the second and third districts. The Republicans will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Democratic candidate for Governor lacks eight hundred votes of an election by the people.

Surgeon General Hammond has directed that all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sick for three months and upwards, and are in a fit state to bear transportation, shall be immediately transferred to the General Hospitals nearest their homes. This will be welcome news both to the sick and to their friends.

The Ladies of the "Gettysburg Relief Association" a week or two ago sent a box to Antietam Hospital, which was thankfully received and acknowledged by the Chaplain, as follows:

ANTIETAM HOSPITAL, Md.,
March 9th, 1863.

Ladies of the Relief Association:
The box of fruit, bottles, &c., from your Association came safely to hand. We cannot express how much we feel indebted to the Ladies for their kindness. The fruit in the cans is very nice and so the others. Accept the thanks of all our suffering boys in this hospital. We have been most kindly remembered by the ladies of Pennsylvania in our distress. We have a few doubtful cases here yet—three or four, who in all probability will not recover. This sad to see a young man confined to his bed for six months, suffering intensely, and at last sinking away. I have been sitting by the side of one from Pa., this morning, who was wounded at Antietam. We have had hopes all along that he would get well—but now it is evident that he cannot last but a few days longer. He has been most patient all the time, and I trust is sustained and comforted by a hope in Christ. His name is Newman Millers, of Mountrose. About fifty nurses and convalescents return to their regiments this week. Poor boys, although they are cheerful and do not shrink from the work before them, yet it is painful to see them going again to pass through scenes similar to those we have had here. We had a delightful meeting in our little tent chapel last evening. Many of the boys spoke and testified to the goodness of God towards them in the day of battle and since they had been in the army. The religious interest in our hospital has been very encouraging. Several, I trust, have put on the armor of the Christian and have enlisted in the service of God. Oh, that the mothers and sisters of the North would earnestly remember and pray for the men in our army.

Say to the ladies of your Association that we feel very grateful for their donations.
Very respectfully yours,
I. O. SLOAN.

Appointments by the E. Ball Conference.

CARLISLE DISTRICT.—J. S. McHenry, P. E.—Carlisle, R. Wesley Black; Emory Church, Thomas M. Griffin; Carlisle Circuit, Allen Brittain, W. G. Furzessan; Mehoia-burg, John A. Price; Mount Hope Springs, William M. Frysinger; Shippenburg, O. Sheffer; Shippenburg Circuit, J. G. McKeehan, F. Marshall West; Chambersburg, Thomas Barnatt; Chambersburg Valley, to be supplied; York Springs, John H. Dixon, J. G. Moore; Hanover, H. W. Guyer; Gettysburg, George Berkstresser, D. A. Tenberg; York, Joseph France; York Chapel, W. Evans; Wrightsville, T. W. Dunlap; Shrewsbury, John W. Heiges, E. Bührman; Pefferburg, S. L. Conner, Newport, H. S. Mendenhall, R. R. Putt; New Bloomfield, F. B. Hilde, Seth A. Creveling; Millin, S. J. C. Smith; Millin Circuit, G. W. Bouse, T. Greenly.

Surgeon JAMES R. RILEY, of Adams county, has been transferred from the 127th Regt. Pa. Volunteers, to the 170th. Captain IRA R. SHIPLEY, of Adams county, of the same Regiment, resigned Oct. 6, 1862.

The War and Navy Departments are satisfied that within a very few weeks, perhaps days, the communication of the Rebels across the Mississippi river will be completely cut off, and they will thus be surrounded and reduced to a state of actual siege, without the necessity of a large expenditure of life and blood in attacking either Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Yankee ingenuity and enterprise are relied upon in this respect more than even the courage and muscle of armies.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, March 13.—The returns from all the towns, except thirteen, indicate a majority against the Democratic candidate for Governor of about seven hundred.

Maury, Democrat, for Congress, in the First District, has 59 to 75 majority; the Second and Third Districts elect the Republican candidates.

The State Senate stands 9 Republicans and 3 Democrats. The House have from 45 to 50 majority for the Republicans.

Arrest of Brigham Young under the

Polygamy Act.
SALT LAKE CITY, March 10.—Judge Kenney this day issued a writ against Brigham Young under the Polygamy act of Congress. Marshal Gibbs served it without the aid of a posse, and the writ was immediately responded to and the defendant personally appeared in court. Upon an investigation the Judge held him to bail in two thousand dollars, which was promptly given.

THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.—Six out of the thirteen commissioned officers in the Anderson Cavalry have resigned.

The Memphis Gazette gives currency to a report that there has been a severe battle on the Yazoo river, and that our forces had captured several thousand prisoners and eight Rebel transports. General McClernand with a large force some time since went in that direction through Yazoo Pass. This report may be true but needs confirmation. A Cairo rumor, always doubtful, says that the Rebels have possession of Port Henry and Duncanson, but it is not believed.

The steamer Australia arrived at New York last night with Liverpool dates to last inst. The Polish question continues to be the absorbing theme of comment. The Russian policy was passionately denounced in the British Parliament. In France the feeling was in favor of the Poles, but it was believed that the matter would be settled by diplomacy. The despatches from Poland show increasing activity on the part of the insurgents. Negotiations had taken place at various points with varying success. Mr. Seward's response to the French Emperor's offer of mediation was the subject of general comment. The Rebel Ian has been taken in the Continental markets. The Captains of the relief ships had been entertained at a grand banquet by the Mayor of Liverpool.

The War.
The advent of settled weather will open a new campaign in Virginia, in which new military conclusions will be tried, with a fierceness of endeavor hitherto unknown in this war. For two months past neither the Army of the Potomac nor that of Northern Virginia, at present commanded by Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, have been at all demonstrative. Both of these armies have been mudbound, and unable to move five miles without great losses, and both have been thoroughly reorganized during this interim of inactivity. The increase of the Army of the Potomac by the addition of the new levies has brought it up to a prime numerical strength, and its discipline has been greatly improved. In Jackson's army the discipline of desperation has made the Rebel troops good soldiers, no doubt, whilst the Southern conscription, however rigid it may be, has failed to fill many of the old battalions. The Federal troops have been retrained in a great measure with new arms and accoutrements, and none but good weapons will be used in the great battles which will be fought before midsummer in the States of Virginia and North Carolina. The Rebels have received but few arms of late, owing to the undisputed efficacy of the blockade of the Rebel ports, and it is well known that arms are always worthless after a year's use in active warfare, even in the hands of the most careful and economical troops in the world—those of the French army. Here we have an advantage over the enemy which is not to be despised. General Lee has done but little in the way of strategic movements in Virginia recently. It is reported that General Longstreet's division has been sent to the south side of the James river, for the purpose of advancing upon and capturing Norfolk. We look upon it, however, as a counter movement to one planned by General Halleck, and shortly to be executed by General Burnside with the Ninth Army Corps, and perhaps other forces now in the Department of Virginia. General Longstreet is decidedly the ablest general in the Rebel service, and the favorite of General Lee and Jefferson Davis, and he has been assigned to the post of the greatest danger—the great vulnerable point of the "Confederacy." A vigorous and rapid movement of our forces now in Virginia, conducted by brilliant and capable leaders, will show us how easily General Lee's army might have been crushed long ago, securing to us the rebel capital and a war of short duration. At present General Lee has a great advantage in position, but is inferior in troops, arms, and stores. He is well situated for either defensive or offensive operations, if he is "let alone." Three days' march to the interior, from any point now held by our troops, however, would place his rear in defence, and force him to leave his present position, or fight a pitched battle for the mastery of the position. We should advise an early movement of every corps to this end, the attainment of which will be of the utmost importance. Should Rosecrans and Grant be only partially successful in the Southwest, or should they be entirely so, our prospects in the East could not be bettered. Much depends upon the ponderous blows to be struck in Virginia this spring, to tell whether we may look for peace in the fall, or a war for several years to come.—*Press*.

Proclamation by the President.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A PROCLAMATION RESPECTING SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.
EXECUTIVE MANDATE, March 10, 1863.
In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of Congress, entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national force, and for other purposes, approved on the 3d of March, 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all the soldiers, enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments.
And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall on or before the 1st day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department No. 53, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiting of pay and allowances during their absence, and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.
And wherefore evil-disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places, have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies, and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers.
I do, therefore, call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national force, and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against the said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. Done at the city of Washington, on the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A CORPS OF TEN THOUSAND MOUNTED MEN.—General Rousseau has obtained leave to organize a corps of mounted men equipped like the Rebel troops under Morgan and Forrest. This corps will be ten thousand strong, and is intended not only to fight the guerrillas in their own style, but to be used in breaking up their lines of communication, and harassing their rear. Should Rousseau do this work himself it will be well done.

Advises from the lower Mississippi

received at Cairo, state that one of our gunboats had passed into Lake Providence and dispersed the Rebels who were falling trees to obstruct the opening of the pass into Yazoo river in the rear of Vicksburg. The health of our troops was improving.

New York, March 9, 1863.

Vallandigham's Speech.

On Saturday night, before the ruffians of the Democratic Revolutionary Club, who, if possible, were more malignant in its open avowal than any of his previous abuses of the liberty of speech. The night was wretchedly stormy, but a least three thousand conspirators and malecontents were on hand to encourage the malicious ruffian from Ohio, and the applause was the more turbulent as the speaker's denunciation of his native land was the more shameless. Here is a specimen. Vallandigham said:

Congress has attempted to invest the President with power to compel every citizen between 20 and 15 to serve in the army as a conscript.

Voices—"He can't do it." "Don't see it." "Not another man." "He can't raise another man." "We won't go."

This bill had, so far as Congress could, surrendered the entire military power of the Government into the hands of the President—both the purse and the sword. What else could be needed to make a Dictator? As to the bill permitting the President to detain a distant session of a United States Court; if a man is cleared of all accusations, he may be detained at the pleasure of the President, unless he choose to take an unconstitutional and execrable oath—[Applause.] I am ready to try these questions before the freedom of the country; but when the attempt is made to take away that other right, and only instrumental peace to reform and correct abuses, free assemblies, and a free ballot, and a free election, then the hour will have arrived when it will be the duty of freemen to find some other and efficient mode of defending their liberties.

[This was greeted by the most overwhelming and enthusiastic expressions of approval, the audience rising to its feet, and using every means, by stamping, clapping of hands, shaking of hats, umbrellas, and canes, and "three cheers for the last sentence," and "three cheers for the speaker."]

Traitor as he is, Vallandigham yet deserves some little respect for his boldness. Unlike a majority of his class, who rather insinuate than affirm their alliance with Jeff Davis, and use circumlocutory phrases to encourage the revolutionary spirit of the ignorant, this man unblushingly applies the plainest kind of billingsgate to the National Government and all decent men connected with it, and tells his lawless mob, in so many words, that armed revolution is the "efficient" mode of defending their liberties. The quotation I have given from the speech was the least offensive passage from the latter, which abounded in insults to our soldiers in the field, abuse of the President as a "tyrant," and every possible sentiment calculated to stir up riot and sedition. It is shameful that such a notorious outpouring of undisguised treason should go forth to Europe, to be quoted in the Times and other influential journals there, to cast a stigma upon the loyalty of a city which has sent so many thousands of volunteers to fight for the Union.

New Hampshire.

The State of New Hampshire has again sustained the Administration, and all who suppose that New England is base enough to yield to the allurements of treason and slavery, will see in the returns we print this morning the best answer to their anticipations. This is the first State election of 1863, and we hail it as an evidence of the reaction that is now overtaking the schemes and intrigues of Northern traitors. It has been a hard-fought fight. Recollecting the devotion of New Hampshire to the Democratic organization in the days when that organization was controlled by true and patriotic souls, the friends of a humiliating peace made a desperate effort to array it against the Administration. They sent their ablest men; they courted the apathy of popular enthusiasm; they spared no efforts to pervert the minds of the people. Every town and county has been thoroughly canvassed, and we need only say, for the friends of the Administration, that they met the enemy with an energy and courage that will attest their devotion, and should be followed by our friends elsewhere. The Republicans were sustained by the War Democrats, who repudiated the affiliation of the sympathizing wing, and placed in the field two soldiers who had done their country service. At the early hour we write the result is not definitely ascertained, but enough is known to justify us in claiming the full triumph of the Union Ticket.

All hail, New Hampshire! This is the beginning of the reaction in the North.—The people see the true designs of the ambitious men who are conspiring against the country, and they are determined to rebuke them. The heart of the American people beats true to the Union, and the noble example of New Hampshire will be followed everywhere. The people have only to arise, and all will go well.—*Press*.

Men who sympathize with treason are easily swayed from the path of duty.—Professors of religion have left the house where they have worshipped for years, because the Minister spoke of rebellion as a crime, and alluded to Jeff. Davis as a traitor! In other cases they have refused to contribute to the support of the Pastor, have given up their pews, and even withheld their annual contribution to the Missionary cause. The virus of secession, it seems, leads to worst turpitude as well as political blindness. The Devil can have no better agent to do his work. The conversion of a peaceable member of the Church into a malignant, the upholder of a minister into an assassin, the liberal contributor to missionary enterprises into a miser, is something he may rejoice at. In some other places Christians have become pariahs, and pious women have hoped and prayed for the death of those who were upholding the Government, and giving them comparative prosperity and security! Of all the evil spirits, that of secession is the most terrible and devilish!—(*Wilmington Del.*) *Republican*.

A private letter of March 1, from New Orleans, states that active preparations continued to be made for the advance upon Port Hudson, which had been delayed by local causes extending back beyond the arrival of General Banks at New Orleans. The Rebels continue to cherish the design of retaking the Crescent City, and they have been detected in attempting to bribe the soldiers on guard to sell their ammunition.

The Right Doctrine.—Judge Daily, in his Cooper Institute speech on the occasion of the late grand Union consolidation, meeting, said that "when Admiral Blakely was fighting the battles of England, in the wars under a Government (Cromwell's) in which he did not believe, he gave this answer to his men inclined to mutiny: 'It is our duty to stand, by and fight for our country, no matter in whose hands the Government may temporarily be.' That's the doctrine."

Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1863.

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends." "Prejudice is yielding to patriotism. Hearts long closed to the appeals of a suffering country are responding to her calls. He who shall write of this era in after times will speak of it in the beautiful language of Dryden and say,

"Men met each other with erected look, The steps were higher that they took: Friends, to congratulate their friends, would haste."

And long inveterate foes saluted as they passed." Evidences of this improved state of things steadily multiply. The stream of loyalty flowing from the inexhaustible fountain in the army of the Union, is rolling its purifying course through every channel of society—obliterating party feeling and chattering thousands, who only a few short weeks ago, were poisoned with hatred of their country's cause. And yet, as I read the proceedings of the lower branch of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Friday last, I could not restrain the feeling that there are men who contemplate the national war with the heartless indifference of the murderer who takes the life of his sleeping victim. Thirty-two legislators—thirty-two Democrats, deliberately refusing to allow Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, permission to speak in the hall of the House! Of course, they knew what they were doing. Of course, they contemplated the height and depth of the insult they were inflicting. This insult was not to Republicans or to Abolitionists, but to two of the most consistent and illustrious Democrats in the Republic; Democrats whose whole career has been crowded with examples to the poor and aspiring youth of our country. Andrew Johnson is of the growth of self-made men—a man who never went to school, never knew the advantages of early culture, but from his tenth to his present fifty-fifth year, has toiled along the rocky and perilous path of adversity until he now stands on an eminence which has made him one of the most conspicuous and sublime characters of this sublime epoch in the world's history. His life has been a struggle with aristocracy. He has been among the pioneers of every progressive movement in the South; the champion of common schools; of the adopted citizen; of religious toleration, and that great and liberal system by which the public lands are donated to the indigent and the enterprising of our race; of public improvement, and, therefore, of radical and everlasting freedom. His efforts against the rebellion in Tennessee have been so successful as to save most of that plentiful empire from the traitors. Hundreds of his friends, and many of his kindred, have been imprisoned and slaughtered for adhering to his opinions, and he, himself, has repeatedly risked his life to prove his devotion to the good cause. His eloquence in the Senate, and before the people, against the enemies of human freedom, has classed him among the most effective of all these orators who, from the time of Saul of Tarsus, have pleaded against the tyrant, and in behalf of the downtrodden millions. His cotemporary and friend, Joseph A. Wright, is only less distinguished because his opportunities for distinction have not been so numerous. The fact that he was born in Pennsylvania, did not rescue him from the opprobrium of the thirty-two Democrats of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, nor that, for more than thirty years, he has been the honored recipient and depository of the confidence of the people of the State of Indiana. The crime of these patriots, in the eyes of those who, in attempting to dishonor them, have only made themselves infamous, is that they have loved their country better than their party. Let their names be remembered, so that, when they are again presented to the people, they may be reminded how they sought an opportunity to show their contempt and their hatred for the Government and the war by this outrage upon two of the ablest and most self-sacrificing patriots of the times.

Occasional.

Mr. Myers was one of the glorious

thirty-two.

Letter from General McClernand.

New York, March 9, 1863.

I have just received the enclosed letter from General McClernand, who is in command of our troops before Vicksburg. Although it is not intended for publication, the action of Illinois Democrats excites so much attention that I think the views of General McClernand ought to be made public. He commanded the Illinois troops at Port Donelson, has served several terms in Congress, and has the reputation of being one of the best soldiers in the army.

Respectfully yours, J. VAN BUREN.

GEN. MCCLERNAND'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, Vicksburg, Feb. 23, 1863.

Hon. John Van Buren:

An extract from your late speech has just come under my notice. It has the clear old Democratic ring, and contrasts so strikingly with the spurious emanations of latter day Democratic impostors that I cannot forbear to hail it. It reminds me of the better days of the Democratic party, when, under the inspirations of Jackson and your father, its boasted watchword was: "The Union: It must be preserved." Respectively to that sentiment, I upheld the arms of both of those magistrates to the extent of my ability and at the sacrifice of home and its endearments, and am now bearing arms, amid disease and death, against an armed enemy who would desecrate it.

Northern peace-mongers, who would dishonor that sentiment by proclaiming an armistice in the face of a rebellious and defiant enemy, but add pusillanimity to treachery, and, truly, as you energetically say, "will be carried away," if not by "the torrent" of public opinion, eventually by force of arms.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE.—Judge Daily,

in his Cooper Institute speech on the occasion of the late grand Union consolidation, meeting, said that "when Admiral Blakely was fighting the battles of England, in the wars under a Government (Cromwell's) in which he did not believe, he gave this answer to his men inclined to mutiny: 'It is our duty to stand, by and fight for our country,

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove from Gettysburg, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, on Baltimore street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of MARCH next, the following Personal Property, viz:

Rosewood Marble-top Table, Dining and Kitchen Tables, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Elm, Pine, and other woods, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, spring bottomed, Bureaus, Wash Stands, (Marble-top,) Bedsteads, Clock, Book Case, Oil Cloth, Stair and Entry Carpets, Stoves, Drums and Stove Pipe, Queensware, Glassware, Crockeryware, School-room desks, Horse and Saddle, Harness and Saddle, etc. All the furniture is very little worn and of the latest Philadelphia style.

THE HOUSE AND LOT occupied by the subscriber will be offered for sale at the above time and place, and it is not sold for the first time after April 1, 1863.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A. W. FLEMING, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Agents for the Heirs of Peter MICKLEY, deceased, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, six miles east of Gettysburg, on the turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, on WEDNESDAY the 18th of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

2 Head of Hogs, 1 Heifer, 1 Two-Horse Team, Wagon, Red Hay Ladders, Horse Rake, Ploughs, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Single and Double Trees, Butt Trainers, Cow Chains, Horse Gears, Saddle and Bridle, Cutting Box, Wheelbarrow, Clover Seed Cradle, Sycamore and Sued, Hoes, a lot of Bags, &c. Oats and Potatoes by the bushel. Also, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Dining and Kitchen Tables, Corner Cupboard, Sinks, Chairs, Bureau, Desk, Washstands, a large lot of Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Stoves and Pipe, Copper and Iron Kettles, Queensware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Tubs, Churn, Meat Vessels, Barrels, Boxes, Benches, Lard, Bacon, and a great variety of other articles not herein mentioned.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on the day of sale by
HIRAM MICKLEY,
J. M. MICKLEY,
Agents for the Heirs.

JACOB MICKLEY, Auctioneer.
Feb. 24.

DRS. CRESS & TAYLOR, ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

THE above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest, and most reliable remedies from all other medicinal schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanction of the practiced of the ablest Physicians and Surgeons and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blood letting, &c. Office: Baltimore street, opposite McClellan's Saddle Shop. Sufferers attended free of charge during their absence.

Dr. JAMES CRESS. Dr. Wm. TAYLOR.
Jan. 20.

SHEARS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, there is a display of Stores can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stores of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollander Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffs, Lard Presses, &c. &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of ever kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO.
In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.
WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.
Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, May 27.

Cannon & Adair's NEW MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of Baltimore and East Middle Sts., opposite the Court House.

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art. Feb. 10-47.

The Grocery Store on the Hill.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c. Furthermore, of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR, and every kind of all kinds, all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM.
Feb. 24-47. J. M. ROWE.

Ladies,

If you call at Fainstock Brothers and find the citizens of Adams County in town, butchers, Cashmires, Figured Merinos, Coburg French Merinos, a Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

APRIL 17. FAINSTOCK BROTHERS.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or UAP, can be accommodated by calling at.

R. F. McILHENY'S.

KOLOKOS' Lotion, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at.

Dr. R. H. HORN'S Drug Store.

A SUPERIOR lot of Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap at.

COBURN & GILLESPIE'S.

DR. KNEAS' PLANTATION BITTERS or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. H. HORN'S Drug Store.

A. L. Kinder's New Goods, embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Mittens and Children's HATS and PLATS, HORN, &c., &c., at.

R. F. McILHENY'S.

Call on Dr. R. H. HORN'S Drug Store, and get his Medicated Cough Candy.

NORTH AMERICAN burning Oil.

COBURN & GILLESPIE'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORN, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS.

MEDICINES.

CHEMICALS.

PERFUMERY.

TOOTH POWDERS.

DYE STUFFS.

DRY PAINTS, and

PAINTS, ground and distilled.

OILS, STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of the kind.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodative terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

—A D V E R T I S E M E N T —

May 13, 1862.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE MONEY.—Male and Female Agents

wanted in every town in the State of Pennsylvania to canvass for Mrs. Stephen's great work, the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION. It is just the work for the people, and will soon be the highest market price for it. The work is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready in a few days. It is a large and beautiful work, and will be sold at a low price. Agents are wanted in every town in the State of Pennsylvania to canvass for it. For terms, &c., address J. G. WELLS, 165 William St., N. Y. Publisher of Subscription Books. Manufacturing Depot for Goods suited to the times, and sales of agents.

Dec. 30.

GRAIN GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

GRANITE STATION.—The undersigned has leased King's Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market price for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living profits.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction.

Sept. 2. PHILIP HANX.

BARTNESS & PETERS

AT the highest Cash Prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at their Brick Ware-house in

NEW-ORLEANS.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail; also, LEATHER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 22.

1862. 1862.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

ARMES AND TRAVELING BAGS.—The undersigned has received a very large supply of the above Goods, I am prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS & CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS & SHOES.

For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children—City make and Eastern work from 25 cents up.

Trunks of every description and kind.—Call and examine the bargains at

Nov. 3. R. F. McILHENY'S.

New Goods!

AINSTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Fall Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.—Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who are so fortunate as to call at their place. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment. FAINSTOCK BROTHERS.

Nov. 8.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

GEORGE AKNOLD, has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats in great variety, very cheap, Dress Coats, Business Coats,

Monkey Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.,

all of our own manufacturing and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold cheap. Give us a call.

[Nov. 8.]

Ho! This Way!

FRESH OYSTERS, (in the shell and otherwise,) Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Apples, Turnips, and every other article of produce constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, by the undersigned, at their new produce store in Chambersburg street, next door to S. S. McCurdy's Hardware Store. Give us a call.

Dec. 16. WARREN & SKILLY.

1862. Fall Millinery. 1862.

MISS MCCREARY

HAS just returned from the city and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,

of the latest styles, to which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections.

Oct. 21, 1862.

Coal—Coal—Coal.

SHEARS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.

Come One! Come All!

They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

[Feb. 26.]

DR. TOBIAS' Celebrated Derby Condition

powders for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. R. H. HORN'S Drug Store.

[Jan. 18.]

ENGLISH, French, and American Mustard

for sale at Dr. R. H. HORN'S Drug Store.

[Feb. 17.]

THE attention of the Ladies is especially

called to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Flats and Shaker cloths of the latest Spring style, embracing Boulevard, Vernon, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Brown

for sale at Dr. R. H. HORN'S Drug Store.

[Jan. 18.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

CALL AT THE NEW STORE. SOMETHING NEW.

ISAAC GOLDMAN'S CLOTHING HALL.

COME to GOLDMAN'S.

at Samson's Old Stand!

All New Goods!

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

ISAAC GOLDMAN, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's old corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made the best material in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's and Boy's Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety; Dress Coats, a large variety; Sack Coats, a large variety; Pantaloon, a large variety; Vests, a large variety; Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, Knives, Port Monnaies, Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c. Heavy Boots, not to be beat, Segars, Tobacco, with a fine assortment of Pipes, &c. Give him a call. No effort spared to give Goods.

By selling goods at moderate profits he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1862.

Stratton Bryan & Co.

National Commercial Colleges

located in

PHILADELPHIA.

N. E. corner 7th and Chestnut Streets.

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

BOOK-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular.

Address

STRATTON, BRYANT & CO.

Oct. 23, 1862. Philadelphia.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

COME AND SEE.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in the most complete assortment ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of Penmanship, Copying Book, and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have complete a stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever brought to this market.

Also, Dress Findings in great variety.

Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheetings.

Nov. 8. J. L. SCHICK.

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. The best place to buy your Dry Goods is at

SCOTT & SON'S.

One Price, Fair Dealing and Everything at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.—We will not particularize, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with the desire to please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most goods for the least money.

Nov. 8. A. SCOTT & SON.

Change of Time.

Gettysburg Railroad.—On and after Monday, January 10, 1863, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 1/2 A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 2 P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 4 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore. Returning, will reach Gettysburg about 9 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the Noon Train up and have nearly 1 1/2 hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

Jan. 20. B. McCURDY, Pres't.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

May 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Large Supply of Fall & Winter

CLOTHING.

AT PICKING'S.

Nov. 11.

ROBERT MARTIN'S

TAILOR SHOP is in the Corner of the Square, at the old place. Care will be taken to have all work done right. Particular attention paid to cutting and repairing.

Oct. 7-46.

For Sale.

A 25 HORSE POWER ENGINE with 8 Boilers and a large copper Worm, made for a Distillery, mashing 400 bushels of corn daily. Will be sold at low price. Apply to

CLARK KE, ALBRIGHT & CO.,

Frederick city, Md.

Dec. 30.

SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmires, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

DOMESTIC TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &c., cheap at Fainstock's Store.

We have also a MUSTIN—branded with our own name, to which we invite special attention, as it excels by far any ever offered in this market for the price.

GROCERIES.—fresh arrival of Groceries at reduced prices.—splendid SUGARS at 8 & 10 cents per pound.—best COFFEES at 22 cents, and other things, in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.

April 22. FAINSTOCK BROS.

Misses and Children's Shoes.

LABOR (assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

THE undersigned residence.

THE undersigned residence, in Gettysburg, and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c. Furthermore, of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR, and every kind of all kinds, all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM.
Feb. 24-47. J. M. ROWE.

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